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S-E-C-R-E-T

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COUNTRY Albania

REPORT

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ORGANIZATION OF THE ALBANIAN C.P.

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Politburo of the Central Committee

The Politburo of the Albanian Central Committee has the following members:

- 1). Enver HOXHA; first secretary of the Albanian C.P. .He is the first among the other eight equal members of the politburo.
- 2). Gogo NUSHI, Secretary of the Central Committee.
- 3). Lisi BELISHOVA, Secretary of the Central Committee.
- 4). Mehmet SHEHU, member of the Politburo & Prime Minister.
- 5). Beqir BALLUKU, " " " " and Minister of Defence.
- 6). Spiro KOLEKA, " " " " " " " Plans.
- 7). Hysni KAPO, " " " "
- 8). Manush MYFTIU, " " " "
- 9). Rita MARKO, " " " "

Central Committee of the Albanian C.P.

[redacted] the Central Committee of the Albanian Communist Party has 25X1
24 - 27 members [redacted]

" QARK " (Regional) C.P. Committee of Gjinokaster

[redacted] the Politburo of the a/m C.P. Committee has ~~nine~~ members. 25X1
[redacted] the first, the second, and the third secretary of the said Committee
are members of the politburo [redacted] 25X1

First Secretary of the Gjinokaster C.P. Committee: Mustafa PAJENGA.

Second " " " " " " Miho XHANO.

[redacted] 25X1

The "Qark" C.P. Committee of Gjinokaster controls the following four Rreth (district or sub-prefecture) C.P. Committees:

Rreth C.P. Committee of Gjinokaster.

" " " " DELVINE.

" " " " TEPELENE.

" " " " DEBRIET

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Politburo of the C.P. Committee for the Rreth of DELVINE

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[redacted] the Politburo of the a/m C.P. Committee has 9 members [redacted]

the names of the following 7 [redacted]

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- 1). Gago LULO, First Secretary.
- 2). Nesti MBORJA, Second Secretary.
- 3). Qerim ILAZI, Third Secretary.
- 4). Ago DINO, member of the Politburo of this Committee, and President of the Executive Committee for the Rreth(district) of DELVINE.
- 5). Sotir XHAJA, Sigurimi Major, member of the Politburo, and chief of the section of internal affairs.
- 6). Ali XHELO, manager of the Konispol Farming Cooperative.
- 7). Myslim MACA, head of the Lokalitet of Sarande.

The Communist Organizations of the villages located in the area of Delvine are under the Rreth C.P. Committee of Delvine. The C.P. Organizations of the villages are called Organizata Baze. [redacted] SHALES, a small village

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located in the area of DELVINE [redacted] had an Organizata Baze of 16 C.P. members. ✓

Their names are as follows:

Organizata Baze of SHALES

- 1). Rexhep SHERC, ~~Asst~~ Secretary of the Organizata Baze.
- 2). Zane LAKO, Asst-Secretary " " " "
- 3). Haki JUPE, C.P. member.
- 4). Hajrulla ALIZOTTI, C.P. member.
- 5). Ramadan VELIU, " "
- 6). Refo LUKA (female) " "
- 7). Athina MARGA " " "
- 8). Cuni CANO, " "
- 9). Nazmi BAJO, " "
- 10). Servet VELIU, " "
- 11). Zenel ZENELI, " "

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- 12). ~~Abaz DINE~~, C.P. member [redacted] 25X1
- 13). ~~Dahri TUSHI~~, " " [redacted]
- 14). ~~Muco GANI~~, " " [redacted]
- 15). ~~Gani LIKA~~, " " [redacted]
- 16). ~~Avdul AVDELLI~~ [redacted] 25X1
- 17). ~~Jashar ALUSHI~~, candidate C.P. member [redacted]
- 18). ~~Nebi ISLAMI~~, " " " [redacted]
- 19). ~~Elmas MAZE~~, " " " [redacted]

Procedure required to become a Candidate C.P. member.

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Early in the summer of 1948 the Communist Organizations throughout Albania had started a campaign trying to recruit as many volunteer laborers as they could, for the construction of the rail-road Tirana-Durres. Delegates were sent from the C.P. committees to all the villages, and numerous meetings were held for this purpose. The Communist efforts faced the reluctance of the peasant population. [redacted] The villagers of 25X1

SHALES presented all kinds of excuses to evade the so-called voluntary work but finally some of them gave up and joined the Youth Labor Brigades. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted]

the way the C.P. members were recruited. The Local C.P. Organizations recommended the young elements that in their judgement could become good C.P. members. In most cases, the Rreth C.P. Committee approved the proposals of the Organiza-

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ta Baze.

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After the First Party Congress, held in 1948, the procedure was changed. According to the new directives of the Congress, one willing to become a candidate C.P. member is required to submit to the Organizata Baze an application accompanied by his biography and 2-3 written commendations signed by C.P. members. The number of commendations (or guarantees) required is according to the social status of the applicant. A laborer or a low-class peasant is required to have two commendations. A middle-class peasant must have three. For an ex-merchant or a rich land owner is required the approval of the Central Committee.

Procedure required to become a C.P. member

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the only difference between a C.P. member and a candidate is that the latter is not entitled to ~~vote~~ cast a vote when a resolution has to be taken by the Communist Organization to which he belongs; otherwise they have the same rights and the same responsibilities.

C.P. Meetings

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The meetings of the Organizata Baze of SHALES [redacted] were held at the office of the Farming Cooperative. In previous dates, when the cooperative had not yet been established, the meeting were held in the house of any C.P. member.

Regular meetings were held once per month. Usually, during the regular meeting, were discussed subjects concerning the political situation, realization of the government farming plans, ways of helping the authorities to collect the taxes from the peasants, internal situation in their village, how to discover the enemies of the regime, etc.

Special or extra-ordinary meetings were held whenever it was considered necessary. The last meeting was held [redacted]

[redacted] on Jan. 9, 1957). During this meeting, the manager of the Shales Farming Cooperative gave a complete report concerning the activities of the cooperative during the year 1956. He said that the production of the cooperative during that year was very poor. This was attributed to bad weather conditions and the inefficient work of the farmers-members of the cooperative. Certain farmer-brigades of the cooperative and the tractors' station were badly criticized in this respect.

Personalities and C.P. members dismissed or degraded.

B e d r i S P A H I U: Former Minister of Education and Member of the Central Committee. He was dismissed from the Party and the Government in 1955. [redacted]

T u k J A K O V A : He was also dismissed from the Party and the Government for the same reasons as Bedri SPAHIU.

Hylsi SPAHIU, Major General.

Tahir KADARE, " "

Veip DEMI,

Taho SEJKO, chief of the Economic Section of "Zeri i Popullit".

A Lt Col. of Unknown name, and certain other Communist officials:

The a/m personalities were dismissed from the Party and lost their positions for the following reasons:

They had contact with foreign legations accredited to the government of Tirana, and tried to create misunderstandings and confusion within the Party.

At a meeting of the Tirana C.P. Committee held a month prior to the Party Congress, the a/m people criticized the leadership of the Party for several mistakes. They had prepared a list containing hundreds of questions addressed to the Party leadership. Beqir BALLUKU and Figjete SHEHU, who were present, have not been able to give satisfactory answers. Beqir BALLUKU promised to apply to the Politburo for further instructions. In the following session came Mehmet SHEHU and tried to settle good order in the meeting, but even this leader failed in answering all the questions presented by the so-called "plotters". By that time, Enver HOXHA was in VLONE.

The Politburo had to send word to HOXHA about what was happening in Tirana. Enver

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HOXHA returned to Tirana at once. He gathered the members of the Politburo and went to the a/m meeting. The members of the Politburo led by Enver HOXHA answered all the questions of the plotters one by one, in the most satisfactory way. After that the plotters were badly criticized, and their action was considered an attempt to create conspiracies within the Party.

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Major General Hysli SPAHIU, after his dismissal, was sent to the flood-preventing works of TERBUF; there he works as supervisor of a laborers' brigade. A soldier from Shales named Shaban XHUMALI saw the former General in his new undertakings in Terbuff last autumn.

Tahir KADAREA was transferred as a civilian to some unimportant work in Tirana.

Taho SEJKO was transferred to Shkoder, as a supervisor of the local vehicle park.

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Execution of Dali NDREU and Liri GEGA

Dali NDREU, Liri GEGA, and a third person of Yugoslav origin, were executed in Nov. or Dec. 1956. According to "Zeri i Popullit" they were sentenced to death as Yugoslav agents. But the rumors spread all over the country after their execution are entirely different to the official announcement.

According to this rumor the real story that caused their execution is as follows:

The a/m persons tried to win over the Youth, the intellectuals, and other displeased C.P. members, in order to organize an upraise following the example of the Hungarian Youth. The Albanians are inclined to believe this story more than the official announcement published in Zeri i Popullit.

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Hungary & Poland

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Radio Tirana broadcasts and the Communist Zeri i Popullit referring to the Hungarian events said the following:

The capitalist and imperialistic countries helped exiled Hungarian traitors and German Nazi elements to enter Hungarian territory illegally in order to overthrow the People's Regime. These elements succeeded in exploiting the discontent of the Hungarian students and laborers who had organized a demonstration requesting some changes in the leadership of the Hungarian Party. In this way, the peaceful demonstration of the students and the laborers was turned to a blood-shed, and automatically the People's Regime faced a very dangerous situation. Thus, the Hungarian government was forced to ask Soviet help. The Soviet troops and the Hungarian patriots defeated the capitalists and the trouble-makers, and good order was soon established in the country.

During the Hungarian revolution the Albanians lived under a great excitement. Communist and non-Communists were almost certain that a new war could break out at any moment. The nationalists were very happy because they are certain that a new war will sweep the Communists out of their country. The Communists were very uneasy.

When it was announced that the Hungarian patriots were defeated, a great disappointment prevailed upon the nationalist population. None could explain why the free world refused to help the Hungarian people in their struggle for freedom.

At the same time the morale of the Communists was re-animated because they saw that no country dares to face the Soviet troops, and none of them decided to oppose the Soviet Union practically.

Contrary to the official announcements (Communist news-papers and radio broadcasts), the Albanians believe that the Hungarian revolution was organized by the Hungarian people, and it came as a result of the discontent against the totalitarian Communist Regime.

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People's Attitude towards Communist Regime

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After 12 years of Communist domination, the Albanian people has been divided in two different groups; in the first group belong those who remain loyal to the Communist regime. The majority of the Albanians belong to the second group; they are the part of the people who lost their faith to the Communist system, and wish for a change. The Communist Leadership, inspite of the propaganda used in this connection, has not been able to convince them about the benefits of the Communist system. The indifferent people are very few so that it is not worthy to mention them at all.

[redacted] loyal to the Communist Regime are the following:

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- High ranking Communist officials assigned to important positions.
- High ranking Army, Sigurimi, and Police Officers.
- Most of the Sigurimi officers, especially those who have committed crimes, and tortured people.
- Some of the C.P. members ~~are~~ fearing reprisals in case of a change.
- Some people who worked as Sigurimi spies in different periods.

The rest of the people hate the present regime, regardless if they are C.P. members kulaks, enemies of the Party, and no matter to what social class they belong.

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[redacted] the same situation is prevailing all over the country. Normal persons cannot be Communists, unless they have not lived under Communist rule, or they have serious reasons to connect their faith with such a regime.

Inspite of this, most people tried to become C.P. members, not because they liked Communism; the C.P. membership card is a guarantee for better work, more security, and better treatment by the Communist authorities.

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than 75% of the C.P. members recruited among the peasants are not conscientious Communists. They know that the Albanian regime is based on lies and falsely presented facts. Everybody knows that the statistics, published in the papers and broadcasted by radio Tirana, referring to farming and industrial production are, in most cases, 100% wrong. Here is an example:

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Once [redacted] Zeri i Popullit wrote that the production of the Shales Farming Cooperative reached the amount of:

4000 kgs of rice per $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, and
2200 " " corn " $\frac{1}{4}$ "

In fact the real production was as follows: ✓

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1000 kgs of rice per $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, and 900 kgs of corn. [redacted]

When this paper arrived in Shales everybody wondered who had written that article.

Certain members of the cooperative [redacted] asked the manager of the cooperative to explain how come that the official organ of the Party given false figures.

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He consulted with the secretary of the Communist Organization and finally they said that possibly the Delvine Rreth Committee gave the figures by mistake.

This is the way that Communist leadership lies shamelessly to the poor people, and that is how they try to promote collectivization. They give false production figures, always exaggerating, in order to show to the independent farmers that the production is better when they work collectively.

The C.P. members are the only elements who have the possibility to cause troubles to the Party. The recent events at the meeting of the Tirana Committee is the best proof. Just a few weeks prior to the Party Congress of May 25, 1956, the Albanian Communist Leadership was greatly shocked by this incident of indiscipline and disobedience. They had to take drastic measures in order to keep the situation under control, and to purge the Party from any suspicious and dangerous elements.

The non-Communist population hate the regime but it is not much they can do.

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ECONOMIC

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Collectivization

The farming cooperative of the village Shales was established late in 1950. The campaign for the collectivization in this village begun in the spring of 1949, when the first delegates were sent from the C.P. Committee of SARANDE and held meeting with the C.P. members of the village. Some of the C.P. members said the the collectivization should be postponed for the autumn of that year, because the fields had been cultivated by their owners, and it was not fair to force them to share the harvest with people who had not worked in their fields. Another part of C.P. members who had poor (infertile) lands, were expressed for immediate collectivization, because in this way they would get more if the crops were distributed collectively. After constant and exciting debates the C.P. organization of the village voted for immediate collectivization, and brought the subject for final approval at a general meeting of the village. A delegate was sent from Tirana to open the meeting; he explained to the peasants of Shales the benefits of the cooperative; farming tools, economic aid, less taxes, and generally government generous support were his promises. He ended his speech stressing that none would be forced to join the cooperative. When the peasants heard the delegate saying that collectivization was not obligatory they burst out immediately and said that they did not like the cooperative. In this way, the Communist efforts for the collectivization of Shales failed that year.

A special meeting of the local Organizata Baze was held a few days later. The secretary of this Organization said that drastic measures had to be taken, in order to face the retrogressive ideas of their fellow-villagers. There was no other solution, he said; a few peasants, among those who resisted more, should be marked kulaks and enemies of the Party. His proposal was accepted, and the following families were marked kulaks and enemies:

Sali KONDI, Kulak.

Nusret KONDI, "A

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Tamaz BEBO, Kulak.

Omer ~~MEHMETI~~ "Halit ~~ABEDINI~~, "Izet ~~MALO~~, "Shaban ~~MALO~~, "Muco ~~MALO~~, enemy of the people.Shaban ~~OSMANI~~, " " " "Jonuz ~~ZEKO~~, " " " "

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Naturally, the results came as the secretary expected them to be. The kulaks and the enemies were reduced to such a state, that none had the courage to oppose to the Communist plans for collectivization. The taxation imposed to the kulaks and enemies of the people was such, that they had to sell everything, including their houses, in order to find the sums required by the government. Finally most of the a/m families had to move to other places; they could live no longer in their village. A couple of these families moved to Durrës; they live in wooden barracks covered with old and rusted metal sheets.

Then, the rest of the villagers rushed to join the cooperative "willingly".

Organization of the Shales Cooperative.

The village of Shales consists of 100 to 105 families, and has a total of 435 inhabitants. In the cooperative have been accepted 96 families, giving a total of 160-180 working personnel. The rest are children, old-aged and disable persons.

The property of the cooperative consists of:

1500 strems ($\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre) of cultivable land.

30 oxen.

14 cows.

14 horses.

2 Mules.

800 sheep and goats.

One G.M.C. truck.

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Admin. Office of the Cooperative.

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Manager: Haki ~~XHIPE~~.

Deputy-Manager: Rexhep ~~SHERO~~.

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Cashier: Nazmi ~~BAJO~~.

Store-keeper: Elmas ~~MAZE~~.

Driver: Fane ~~KALIVIOTI~~

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The farmers were divided in 4 Labor Brigades.

Names of brigade-chiefs

Rexhep SHERO (deputy-manager too.).

Cuni ~~ABEDINI~~.

Zane ~~QAZILI~~.

Muco ~~CUNIU~~.

The sheep and goats belonged to a separate brigade. Chief of the stock-farming brigade was Shaban ~~ARAPI~~.

Names of shepherds

Ismajl ~~ARAPI~~,

Xhafer ~~XHIPE~~,

Nezir ~~XHIPE~~,

Gani ~~TABE~~,


Daman ~~LURATI~~,

Sali ~~AHMETI~~,

Alush ~~BAJO~~,

Feruz ~~AHMETI~~,

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 except Shaban ARAPI, and Ismajl ARAPI, the shepherd are displeased with the regime.

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Seeds stored for next season (cultivation of lands in 1957)

Wheat : 10.000 kgs. SECRET NCFORM
 Corn : 4.500 " 25X1
 Rice : 1.600 "

Shares distributed per norm

Wheat : 400 grams.
 Corn : 900 "
 Rice : 80 "

Farmers who lost days of work due to sickness received no compensation.

Salaries of the Cooperative's Admin. Personnel

Manager: 1500 lek and 50 norms per month.
 Deputy Manager: 40 norms per month.
 Accountant: 1200 lek and 40 norms per month.
 Store-keeper: 40 norms per month.
 Cashier: 30 norms per month.
 Driver: 1500 lek and 45 norms per month.

In order to complete more norms, each family was obliged to send even the sick people for work. Women in the family way (in most cases a few days before giving birth) work like slaves in the rice fields, bare-footed and never properly fed.

Thefts and embezzlements

As a result of the a/m conditions, the peasants, regardless to their specific assignment are forced to steal. They go to the fields at night and they reap the wheat secretly; then, they use primitive ways of threshing it, and they take it to the mill at night. They eat semi-ripen fruits because they know that later they will disappear. The manager, the deputy manager, and all the rest in the admin. office the cooperative tried to steal as much as they could. 25X1

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Production of the Cooperative

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Year 1956

Wheat :	48.000 kgs.
Corn :	65.000 "
Rice :	12.000 "
Oats :	4.000 "
Cotton :	6.000 "
Tobacco:	6.000 "
Fruits :	1.400 "
Cheese :	3.000 "
Wool :	400 "

State Obligations

The cooperative delivered the following quantities to the government, payable in very low prices:

Wheat:	14.500 kgs,	for 2,5	leks	per kg.
Corn:	14.000	"	"	2 " " "
Rice:	4.000	"	"	6 " " "
Oats:	300	"	"	1 " " "
Cotton:	6.000	"	"	20-30 " " "
Tobacco:	6.000	"	"	30-100 " " "
Wool :	120	"	"	120 " " "

Milk : 3.000 " (The government does not pay anything for the milk).

Besides the government taxes, the cooperative paid the S.M.T.(Tractors Station) as follows:

Wheat:	1.300 kgs.
Corn:	12.000 "
Rice:	1.900 "

the Shales cooperative has not been able to pay off its debts to the tractors station for the services rendered in 1956.

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SECRETPrices of food-stuffs and Clothing

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In Shales there is a government shop called Cooperative e Konsumit (Consumption Cooperative); the prices in this shop are as follows:

Sugar :	180 lek per kg.
Macaroni :	80 " " "
Rice :	100 " " "
Olive oil :	280 " " "
Soap :	130 " " "
Kerosene :	40 " " "
Salt :	10 " " "
Matches :	5 lek a box.
A pair of rubber shoes:	450 "
A " " shoes w/rubber soles:	1.075 lek.
A " " leather shoes:	1500 - 3000 lek.
A suit(made by Stalin Textile)	7000 lek.
A suit (foreign material)	18000 "

Free Market Prices

Olive oil :	600 lek per kg.
Butter:	600 " " "
Cheese:	300 " " "
Wheat :	95 " " "
Corn :	75 " " "
Potatoes:	30 " " "
Beans :	75 " " "
Melons:	15 " " "
Oranges:	35 " " "
Pears:	35 " " "

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